

the tentacles turned towards the mouth is not vibratile. It presents from place to place little projecting organs, about 0.025 millim. in length, sharp-pointed, slightly recurved, and endowed with no movement. Besides, this epithelium contains *nematocysts*, whilst there are none in the epithelium of the wide canals. But, on the other hand, their presence approximates the epithelium of the tentacles to the tissue which fills (but does not line, as has been stated) the small nutritive canals (*kleine Saft-Kanäle* of Kölliker). These canals are entirely filled up by a granular substance individualized here and there into cells. These cells are irregular, polyhedral by reciprocal pressure, accumulated in the canals. They are more finely granular and more transparent than those of the vibratile epithelium, and have a small nucleus of a rose-colour, with ill-defined although very distinct contours. We find among these cells (and consequently in the heart of the *cœnenchyma*) *nematocysts* exactly like those of the epithelium of the tentacles.

This peculiarity, in conjunction with the extension of the fundamental substance of the *cœnenchyma* into the polypes, and the extension of the muscles of the polypes into the heart of the *cœnenchyma*, establishes between them such an analogy of structure that it is not possible, in general anatomy, to distinguish them, or to find other than morphological differences between these parts.—*Comptes Rendus*, Nov. 22, 1869, tome lxix. pp. 1097–1099.

*Observations on the Nasal Glands of Birds.* By M. JOBERT.

The secretory apparatus which occupies the greater part of the frontal region in birds, and which opens into the nasal fossæ, is more complex than has been supposed. It consists of two pairs of glands, closely applied to each other, but organically very distinct, and each having a distinct secretory duct: these two ducts run at first side by side; but in the nasal fossæ their course becomes very different, and their orifices are very wide apart. The author describes the structure of these glands and their anatomical relations.—*Comptes Rendus*, November 15, 1869, tome lxix. p. 1016.

*On Remains of the Beaver in New Jersey.*

By MASON C. WELD.

I take the occasion of the recent discovery of a very interesting and novel fact to me to communicate with you. It is the finding of a genuine beaver-meadow on the very top and near the brink of the Palisades. The edge of the meadow is about 175 paces from the "steep rocks," which are, I suppose, about 500 feet above the tide-water in the Hudson river, and which rises so abruptly that a stone may in some places be thrown from the top into the water.

Stumps gnawed off by beavers were found by workmen getting out swamp-muck on the land of Mr. Charles Nordhoff, and in the rear of his residence. The trench in which they were found (6 or 7 feet below the surface) is about 10 feet deep; and though it was